



(11) Publication number : **0 491 650 A2**

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number : **91630114.6**

(51) Int. Cl.⁵ : **B29C 67/14, B29C 33/46, B29C 33/40**

(22) Date of filing : **19.12.91**

(30) Priority : **19.12.90 US 629909**

(43) Date of publication of application :
24.06.92 Bulletin 92/26

(84) Designated Contracting States :
DE FR GB IT

(71) Applicant : **UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION**
United Technologies Building 1, Financial Plaza
Hartford, CT 06101 (US)

(72) Inventor : **Boustead, Terry Martin**
1645 Quinnipiac Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut 06513 (US)
Inventor : **Vallier, Paul Albert**
109 Warner Road
Kensington, Connecticut 06037 (US)

(74) Representative : **Schmitz, Jean-Marie et al**
OFFICE DENNEMEYER & ASSOCIATES Sàrl,
P.O. Box 1502
L-1015 Luxembourg (LU)

(54) **Conformal composite molding.**

(57) An apparatus and method for resin transfer molding high strength fiber reinforced composite articles, especially those articles which by design would become locked onto the mold after cure. A compliant and variably rigid mold half locates internal details, facilitates loading of material into smaller cavities, and is forgiving of bulk variations in the lay-up. The compliant mold half can be made rigid or flexible by pressure transmitted through a flowable media. After the article is molded and cured, the compliant mold half is collapsed for easy removal of the article.

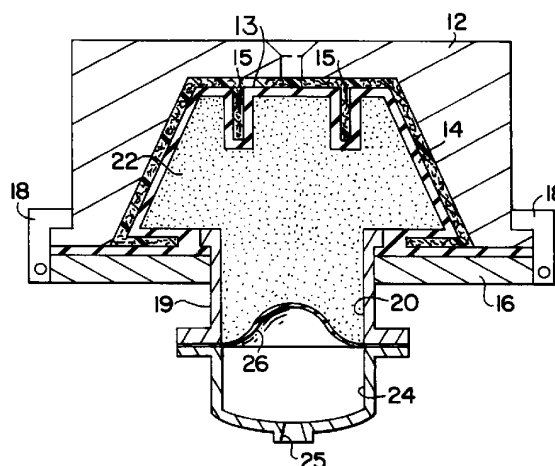


FIG. 2

Technical Field

This invention relates to a method and apparatus for molding high strength fiber reinforced composite articles.

Background Art

Resin transfer molding is a process wherein resin is injected under pressure into a rigid mold cavity which contains reinforcement fibers. The fibers are tightly packed into the cavity and are saturated or wetted by the resin while the rigid mold halves define the surface contours of the part being formed.

The primary advantage of this process resides in its potential for high rate production, however, use has typically been limited to low-strength components of simple geometry (relative to aerospace components). Difficulties associated with stabilizing and compacting the fibrous preform, loading the same into the mold cavity, maintaining adequate tolerances, and sealing the mold apparatus have been the cause for such limited use.

Specifically with regard to molding aerospace structures, the aforementioned difficulties often yield misoriented fibers, areas which are resin rich or lean depending upon bulk variations of a preform assembly, or porosity, which greatly diminish the specific strength of the component. Furthermore, due to process and material costs, rejection of a single part will, in many instances, negate the cost savings initially sought through resin transfer molding.

The difficulties associated with the resin transfer molding process typically lead to the use of more conventional manufacturing approaches such as vacuum molding or matched metal molding of pre-impregnated composite fabric. These methods which involve the lay-up of resin impregnated composite laminates into a mold cavity or over a mold surface and subsequent compaction are low risk in comparison to resin transfer molding. While vacuum molds are more forgiving of laminate bulk variation, matched metal molds are more accurate in locating integral details such as stringer and bulkhead structures. Both vacuum molding and matched metal molding, however, require the labor intensive task of laying-up composite laminates on a ply-by-ply basis thus making both methods poorly suited for high rate production.

A more recent development in the composite molding art is described in the U.S. patent application Serial Number 128,134, entitled "Tool for Forming Complex Composite Articles", filed on December 3, 1987 and commonly owned with the present application. A fluoroelastomer material is combined with fiber reinforcement to form a semi-rigid mold half, which functionally serves as the flexible membrane in a vacuum molding process. The advanced flexible

membrane is far tougher than the previously used silicone bladders and is semi-rigid for enhancing the dimensional stability of the articles produced thereby. Accordingly, the semi-rigid tooling approach exhibits the best attributes of both vacuum and matched metal molding process.

Disclosure of Invention

This invention describes an apparatus and method for resin transfer molding high strength fiber reinforced composite articles. It is especially applicable to the molding of articles which by their design would become locked onto a rigid mold once cured, such as articles having a reverse flange.

The invention utilizes a rigid mold half, typically made of metal, and a compliant mold half of shaped, reinforced, elastomeric material. The compliant mold half is made rigid or flexible by pressure transferred through a flowable media which supports said mold half during the lay-up and molding operations. After the article is cured, a vacuum is drawn on the flowable media, causing the compliant mold half to collapse and release the article.

A pressure balancing reservoir which stores the flowable media is located behind the compliant mold half. The pressure supporting the compliant mold half can be continuously varied to suit the molding process being used.

A feature of the compliant mold half is that it is forgiving towards laminate bulk variations and thereby facilitates closure of the rigid mold half to the compliant mold half after loading with fiber preform material.

Another feature is that the compliant mold half provides for the accurate location of integral details in the molded part.

Yet another feature is the provision of a compliant mold half which may be discarded after a curing operation.

Still another feature is the capability of producing high strength composite components at high rates and low cost.

The foregoing and other features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following description and accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1 shows a cross section of the prior art tooling required to form an article having a reverse flange.

Fig. 2 shows a cross section of an assembly of a rigid mold half and the compliant mold half of this invention.

Fig. 3A is a cross section illustrating the compliant mold half's ability to facilitate the insertion of reinforcement.

Fig. 3B is a cross section illustrating the loading of fiber reinforcement into a reverse flange.

Fig. 3C is a cross section illustrating the loading of fiber reinforcement into a detail channel.

Fig. 4 is a cross section illustrating a compliant mold half accommodating bulk reinforcement material to facilitate closing the mold.

Fig. 5 shows a cross section of a compliant mold half with an integrally molded "O" ring seal.

Fig. 5A is a close-up of the integrally molded "O" ring seal shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional illustration of the collapse of a compliant mold half to facilitate release of a molded article.

Fig. 7 shows a cross section of a disposable thermoplastic liner in a compliant mold half.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

A useful and exemplary embodiment of the present invention is used to manufacture an article having a reverse flange which would be locked onto a rigid mold after cure if conventionally molded.

Referring to Fig. 1, prior art tooling used in the molding of complex composite articles having reverse flanges 100 required removable mandrels 102 to release articles from the rigid mold 104 after cure. In contrast, the compliant mold half of this invention does not require removable parts to release a molded article.

Referring now to Fig. 2, there is shown a rigid mold half 12, typically made of metal, and a compliant variably-rigid device 14 for the other mold half. Formed into the front side, or upper surface, 13 of the compliant mold half are channels 15 for locating stiffening inserts. The rigid mold half 12 in this application is made of steel by conventional welding and machining methods.

The compliant mold half in our specific application is fabricated according to the method described in U.S. patent application titled, "Tooling For Forming Complex Composite Articles", Serial Number 128,134, filed on December 3, 1987, which is commonly owned herewith and which is incorporated by reference herein. The compliant mold half 14 is made by laminating elastomer impregnated fiber over a model or pattern approximating the shape of the part to be molded and then curing. In this application the elastomer is a fluoroelastomer, such as Fluorel™ elastomer supplied by 3M Company (St. Paul, MN) or Viton™ fluoroelastomer manufactured by E. I. DuPont DeNemours (Wilmington, DE). Although fluoroelastomers are preferred due to their inertness and high use temperatures, other materials such as silicone, neoprene or nitrile rubbers may be acceptable substitutes. Polyaramid fibers and fabric such as Kevlar®, also available from DuPont, are the preferred reinforcement fibers for the invention because of their high tear strength and high tensile modulus. However, other fibers could be used, such as graphite or glass

fibers.

The fluoroelastomer is dissolved in a suitable solvent such that there is no fluoroelastomer precipitate and that higher weight polymers are not left undissolved. Methyl ethyl ketone (2-butanone) and toluene (methylbenzene) are preferred solvents, but typically any alkyl aromatic solvent can be used. Typically, about 80% by volume to about 99% by volume of solvent is used. Preferably, the fluoroelastomer solution comprises about 90% to about 95% by volume solvent. The solvent serves two functions. It dissolves the fluoroelastomer allowing impregnation and also washes any residues from the fibers.

Typically, the fluoroelastomer solution is coated onto a fabric, which is a plurality of interwoven bundles of fibers. For this application, each bundle typically comprises 6000 fibers. Typical fabrics used have between 10 and 15 bundles per inch in the warp and fill directions. The fluoroelastomer solution may be applied to the fabric in a variety of ways. For example, the fluoroelastomer solution could be brushed onto the fabric, or a series of rollers could be used to roll the fabric through a trough to coat the fluoroelastomer solution onto the fabric.

Once the polyaramid fabric is completely impregnated by the fluoroelastomer solution, the solvent is evaporated using conventional methods. The solvent is either flashed off at elevated temperatures (but below that required to cure the fluoroelastomer) or evaporated at room temperature over a longer period of time. All solvent should be evaporated from the fluoroelastomer before fabricating the compliant mold half to avoid solvent vaporization during the cure process, which can cause failure of the material.

A model or pattern is constructed to match the shape of the desired finished article. Impregnated fabric is then laid up over the model or pattern. After initial laminates are laid-up on said model or pattern, additional reinforcing material is included about the detail structures to add rigidity in those areas. A vacuum bag is then used to draw down the elastomer plies to ensure precise formation around the detail structures. After compaction, the lay-up is cured to form a tool. The cure process takes place in two phases, cure and post cure. The cure phase typically takes place in an autoclave at about 300-400°F, at about 100-200 psi pressure, for about 3-5 hours. The post curing phase is typically at about 400-500°F for about 8-10 hours at atmospheric pressure with no restraint.

Prior to use, the compliant mold half is conditioned to prevent sticking of the mold to the molded article. A mold release agent, such as MS-142, available from Miller Stevenson Co. (Danbury, CT) is applied to the compliant mold half and baked for about 2 hours at about 350°F.

Additional units of this compliant mold half are easily and inexpensively duplicated to support

increased productivity.

Supporting the compliant mold half is a backer plate 16, which in conjunction with clamp 18 allows the two mold halves to be clamped together.

Attached to the base of the compliant mold half 14 is a pipe-like extension 19 which forms a reservoir 20 to contain a flowable media 22 which transmits pressure to the back side of the compliant mold 14 to vary said mold's degree of rigidity. The flowable media used in this application was X5-8023 Compressible Silicone Rubber, which is available from Dow Corning (Midland, MI) and was used in accordance with the process disclosed in the U.S. Patent Application, Serial Number 201,345 for "Molding Method and Apparatus Using A Solid, Flowable, Polymer Medium", filed on February 13, 1986 and commonly owned herewith. Any material capable of providing a fluid pressure to support the compliant mold half under the required temperature and pressure conditions may be used. This includes oils, hydraulic fluids and gases.

A diaphragm 26 made of an inert elastomer is disposed between the reservoir 20 and a pressure chamber 24 which is connected at inlet 25 to an external supply of vacuum or pressure. The diaphragm is preferably made from silicone rubber, although other elastomer materials, such as neoprene or nitrile rubber may be used. Pressure applied to the chamber will cause the diaphragm to flex and press the flowable media behind the compliant mold half. A vacuum drawn on the chamber causes the diaphragm to invert and draw flowable media from the compliant mold half, causing said mold half to collapse and pull away from the part which has been molded. If other materials are used to provide support to the compliant mold half, the described diaphragm may not be required.

Referring now to Figures 3A, 3B, and 3C, at the start of the molding process, prior to the placement of reinforcement or lay-up operation, the flowable media 22 in the compliant mold half 14 is lightly pressurized in order to give the compliant mold half 14 some rigidity and shape. Lay-up of stiffening ribs 28 and reverse flanges 30 in the part is facilitated by prying open the slots 32 and sides 34 of the compliant mold and inserting fiber reinforcement therein. The rigidity of the compliant mold is increased to facilitate lay-up of reinforcement fiber sheet by increasing the pressure behind the flowable media 22.

Referring to Fig. 4, after the lay-up operation is complete, the rigid mold half 12 is closed to the compliant half 14. Excess bulk 36 in the reinforcement is accommodated by the compliant mold half 14 and the mold is closed with ease. After the mold is closed, resin is injected into the mold cavity through a gate 17 to wet and blend with the reinforcement fabric. The pressure behind the compliant mold half can be continuously varied to suit the molding process being used. A feature of this invention is that the pressure

supporting the compliant mold half is essentially the same as that of the pressurized resin. There is minimal pressure differential so as not to cause the compliant mold to expand beyond its desired form, nor to cause the compliant mold to distort under resin pressure.

Heat and pressure are conventionally applied to cure the pre-impregnated fabric to form a composite. During the cure operation the insulating attribute of the flowable media 22 tends to contain the heat applied through the rigid mold half 12 within the article rather than conduct it off through what would normally be a metal mold.

Referring to Figs. 5 and 5A, where vacuum or pressure resin injection is being used, a required "O" ring seal 38 can easily be molded in as a part of the compliant mold half 14, eliminating one sealing surface and reducing potential leaks.

Referring now to Fig. 6, a cured article 10 which would normally be locked onto a rigid mold is removed by drawing a vacuum on the pressure chamber 24 causing the diaphragm 26 to invert, drawing flowable media 22 into the reservoir 20, collapsing the compliant mold half 14 to release the complex article 10.

Fig. 7 illustrates an alternative method of construction for a semi-rigid tool. A thermoplastic disposable liner 28 composed of materials such as ABS which become flexible when heated is substituted for the elastomeric material. In this application, the reservoir would be sufficiently large to completely evacuate flowable media 22 from the interior of the compliant mold half to enable changing of the liner between moldings.

Ideally, for maximum productivity, lay-up of reinforcement should take place on a duplicate of one mold half while another part is being cured between matched molds. Duplication of semi-rigid mold halves is simple and economical compared with the expensive machining required for metal molds.

Although this invention has been shown and described with respect to detailed embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and detail thereof may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the claimed invention.

Claims

1. A resin transfer molding apparatus for making a composite article comprising:
 - two mold halves mating along a sealing surface forming a mold cavity defining the surfaces of a complex composite article, one of said mold halves being a compliant and variably rigid device including an elastomeric layer essentially matching the desired shape of said article; and
 - means to transmit fluid pressure support to

said compliant mold half to facilitate lay-up, molding and removal of the composite article.

2. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the elastomeric layer has means to accurately locate integrally molded stiffening and reinforcing details. 5
3. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the elastomeric layer is comprised of a polyaramid fabric substantially impregnated by a fluoroelastomer material. 10
4. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the means to transmit pressure support to said compliant mold half comprises a flowable polymer media behind said compliant mold, a diaphragm which transmits pressure from an external source to said media, and a reservoir which stores the flowable media when said mold is made nonrigid. 15
5. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the compliant mold half has an integrally molded "O" ring seal. 20
6. A resin transfer molding apparatus having a compliant mold half whose stiffness can be varied by the application of pressure behind said mold half by a flowable polymer media, said mold half facilitates the molding and release of complex composite articles which would otherwise become locked onto the mold after curing. 25
7. A resin transfer molding apparatus having a compliant mold half which is comprised of a disposable thermoplastic liner, said liner becoming flexible when heated during a curing operation, and which can be discarded after the curing operation. 30
8. A method for resin transfer molding composite articles, using a molding apparatus having a compliant mold half whose stiffness can be varied by the application of pressure behind said mold half by a flowable polymer media, including the steps of: 40
 - providing pressure behind said compliant mold half to provide a partially rigid structure prior to lay-up of reinforcements; 45
 - closing a rigid mold half to said compliant mold half;
 - increasing pressure behind said compliant mold half to provide rigid support during the resin molding process; 50
 - and decreasing pressure behind said compliant mold half after the article has been cured to facilitate removal of the part from the mold. 55
9. The method of claim 8 wherein the composite articles have integrally molded reinforcements and reinforcement material is placed onto said com-

pliant mold half prior to closing the rigid mold half.

10. The method of claim 8 wherein the pressure to provide support to the compliant mold half during the resin molding process is essentially the same as the pressure of the injected resin.

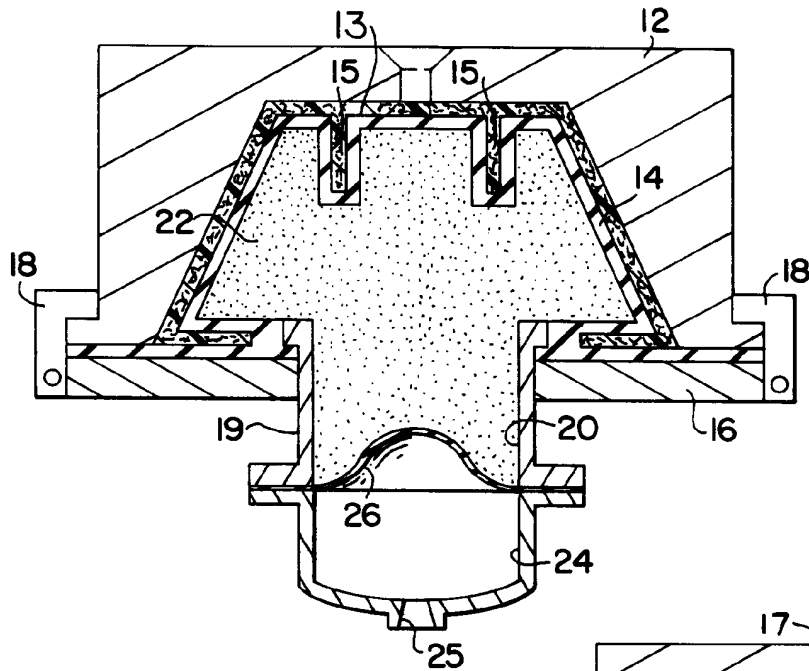
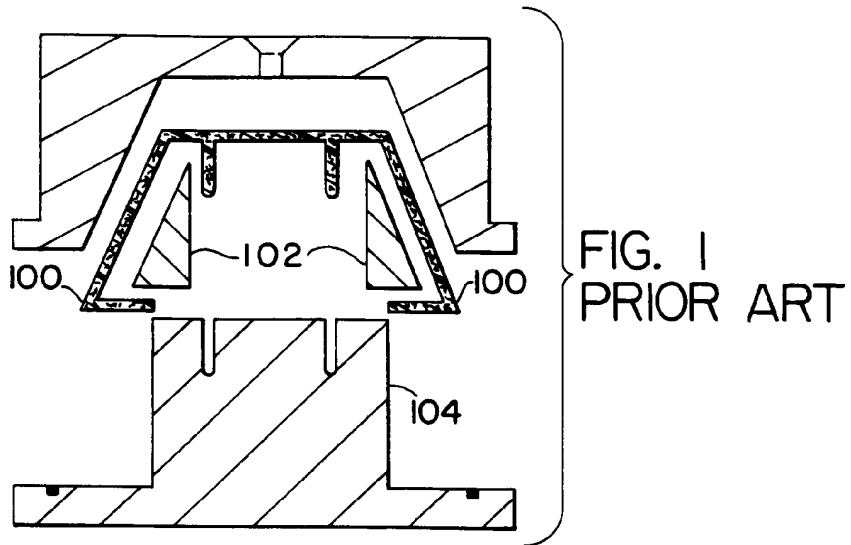


FIG. 2

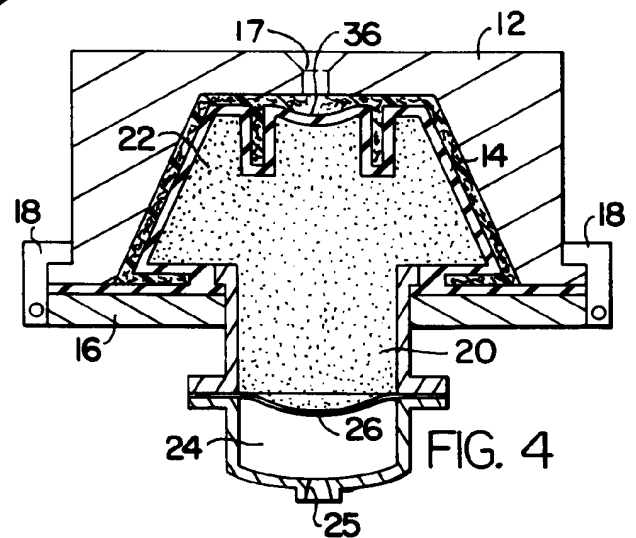
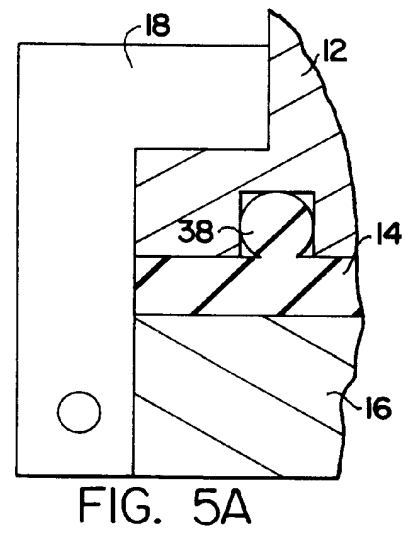
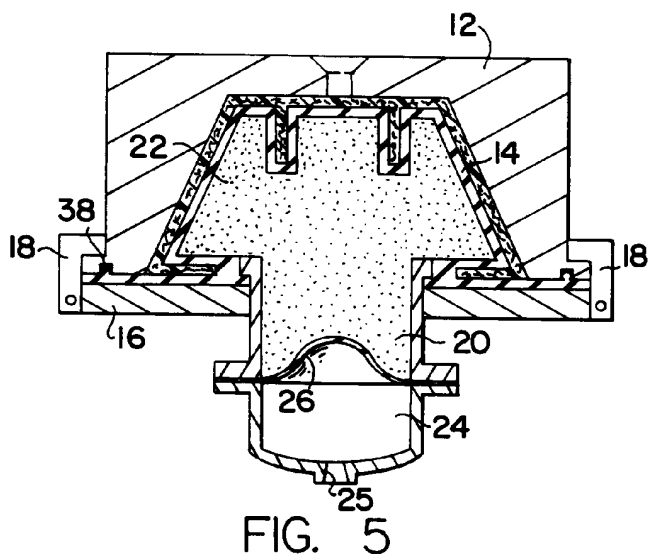
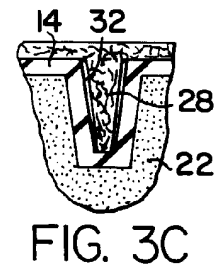
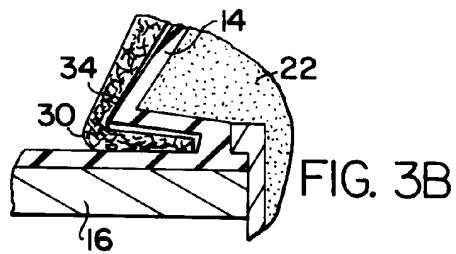
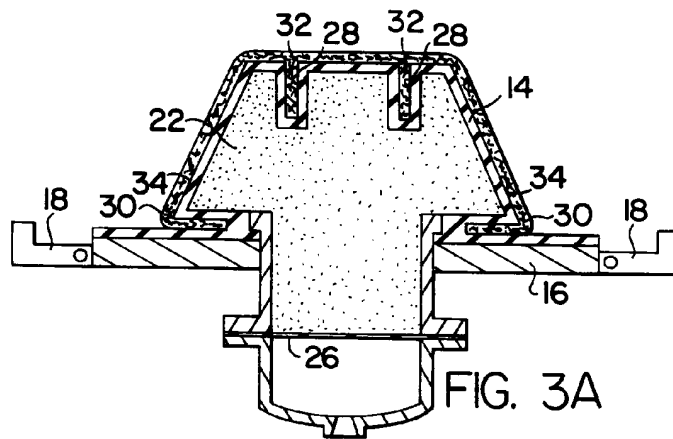


FIG. 4



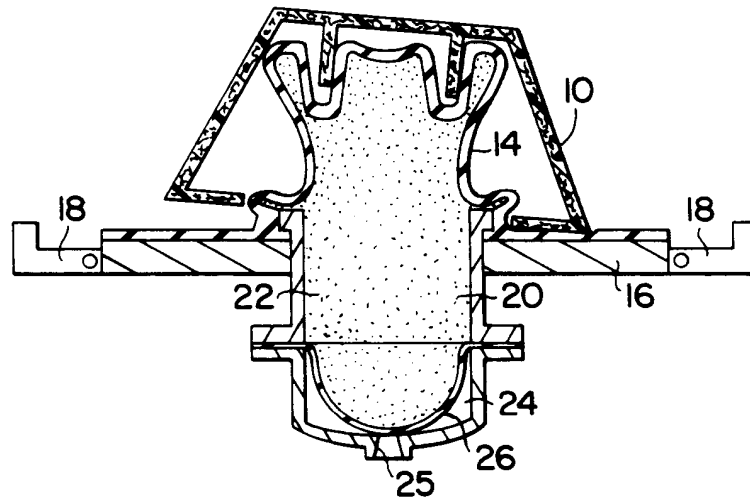


FIG. 6

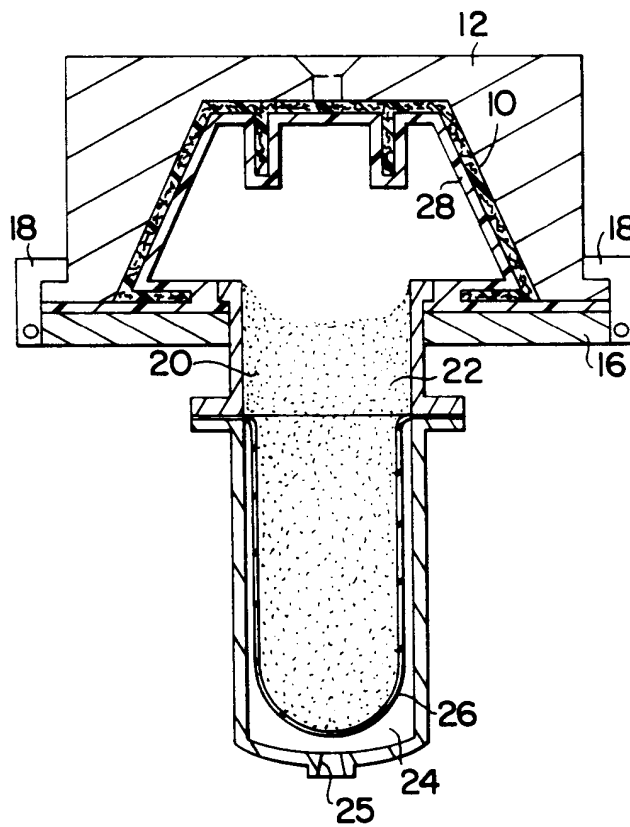


FIG. 7